

FILED DEC 19 2019 11:17 AM-ORP

In the US District Court for the District of Oregon	Case no	3:19-cv-01967-JR
Benjamin Barber	Class Action Writ of Habeas Corpus	
and	28 USC § 1651; 28 USC § 2254	
Jay Cob Patrick Holten	verified under penalty of perjury	
and		
Jay David Leatherwood		
NS		
Pat Garrett		

Convictions on Review

- 1 all convictions of ORS 163.472 in the State of Oregon
- 2 16CR46339 State v. Barber in the circuit Court of Oregon for Washington County by jury trial on November 9th 2016 by Judge Beth Roberts with a term of 5 years of ORS 163.472
- 3 State v. Leatherwood 16CR50631 in the circuit Court of Oregon for Washington County on October 26 2016 by judge Erwin with a term of 3 years on a plea of guilty of ORS 163.472
- 4 State v. Holten 18CR44240 in the circuit Court of Oregon for Washington County on July 18th 2018 by judge Hunsaker sentenced to 2 years on a plea of guilty of ORS 163.472

Previous Petitions

Barber, et al vs Pat Garrett 18CV1870-AC (removal of state PCR)

Barber, et al vs Pat Garrett 18CV2063-AC 28 USC § 2254

Barber vs Pat Garrett 18CV223-MC 28 USC § 2254

Barber vs Vance, et al 16CV02105-AC 42 USC § 1983

Exhaustion

Benjamin Barber and Jay David Leatherwood vs Pat Garrett
Case no 18CV21272 Washington County Circuit Court dismissed

Benjamin Barber and Jaycob Patrick Holten vs Pat Garrett
Case no 18CV30577 Washington County Circuit Court dismissed

Benjamin Barber and Jaycob Patrick Holten and Jay David
Leatherwood vs Pat Garrett appeal from 18CV21272, 18CV30577
CoA A168163 (control) affirmed without opinion, petition
for review denied S066974 Oregon Supreme Court

Benjamin Barber and Jaycob Patrick Holten and Jay
David Leatherwood vs Pat Garrett original Habeas Corpus
Oregon Supreme Court Case no S066037

Benjamin Barber vs Pat Garrett original Habeas Corpus
Oregon Supreme Court Case no ????

Benjamin Barber, Jay David Leatherwood vs Pat Garrett
Case no 18CV14984 Washington County Circuit Court dismissed

Benjamin Barber vs Pat Garrett Case no 17CV44670
Washington County Circuit Court, dismissed on Appeal A167498
judgement set aside Nov 9th 2018 and appeal mooted, still
not beyond pleading stage due to delay by state court.
Amended petition and motion for summary judgement were
disregarded and state motion to dismiss denied on 9/20/19,
Court ordered appointment of counsel and starting over.

Exhausted issues raised to Highest Court

- 1 Ineffective assistance of Counsel
- 2 unconstitutional statute / vague statute
- 3 Improper jurisdiction / venue
- 4 unknowing and unintelligent plea
- 5 The indictment was vague and insufficient
- 6 Failure of prosecution to turn over evidence
- 7 perjury in the probable cause affidavit
- 8 Incorrect jury instructions / vague jury instructions
- 9 affirmative defense included in the statute
- 10 Consent of victim by contract and by actions

Ineffective State Court Process

Pursuant to 28 USC 2254 (b)(2)(B)(ii) petitioner asks the court to find that the state court process is ineffective to protect the rights of the petitioners:

- 1 17CV44670 has not moved past the pleading stage in 2 years, the dismissal in 2018 was frivolous, and the state is delaying to try to moot the controversy in Nov 2020

The petitioner had filed an Amended Complaint on Jun 12th 2019 and a motion for Summary judgement alleging that the petitioner was entitled to relief as a matter of law, because ORS163.472 is unconstitutional on Aug 13th 2019, State filed motion to dismiss on Aug 13th 2019 identical to the motion to dismiss that the Appellate Commissioner suggested be set aside, stating that petitioner did not attach evidence to the original petition. State failed to answer the motion for Summary judgement, so on September 5th 2019 the petitioner filed a motion for default, and on October 20th 2019 the Court denied the States motion to dismiss, told petitioner that appointment of Counsel was compulsory and the Court would start over and not consider the Amended petition or the motion for summary judgement, and set the next hearing to 20th of February of 2019.

Given that the sentence will be over in November 30th 2020, that leaves 9 months from the next hearing to the end of the sentence. It took 60 days from petitioner's Amended Complaint to get a response from the State, 70 days for a hearing on that motion, this would leave 4 months for the opposing motions for Summary judgement and trial.

Given that the Circuit Court has routinely denied to assess the constitutionality of the statute in numerous petitions and probation violation hearings, and chose not to address it this time, in addition to multiple petitions to the Oregon Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals, there is little to no likely hood that the State Courts will review it.

On one occasion the Circuit Court judge Menchaca responded to the assertion of first Amendment preemption with a response that it doesn't matter because petitioners had embarrassed a woman. Hon Roberts said that Copyright preemption does not matter because despite the victim stating she sent Copyright DMCA takedowns to petitioners, that there was no evidence the images were copyrighted (rather than registered, which they also were by petitioners). The judge in charge of the post conviction, at trial refused to issue a decision on the motion to demur that he heard.

Now one could imagine an elected judge that invalidates a criminal statute commonly referred to as "revenge porn" and opening up liability to suit, may not face strong election chances in a state that is ran by feminists, according to the governor herself. Despite the fact that both Holtens and Barber's victim admitted to having agreed to the commercialization of the porn and then later changing their minds, with Barber's victim blackmailing him with the same pornography as admitted on the record.

On the other hand the judges Hunnsaker, Roberts, Erwin, Butterfield, and Menchaca could simply be so inept that they do not recognize when a statute plainly violates the first Amendment. However my favorite theory is that they are ideological adherents to "social justice", and like the jacobins or spanish inquisition, or dictatorship of the proletariat, the perfect society can only be realized if individual rights are subordinated for the greater good, ie the ends justify the means.

Exclusive Jurisdiction

The District Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC §1338(a), because three claims require interpretation of the Copyright:

- (1) is ORS 163.472 preempted by 17 USC §201(c), 301(a)?
- (2) is the victim's assertion of an oral agreement preempted by 17 USC §204(a), and require that it be in writing?
- (3) is the victim's DMCA 17 USC §512 claim purged, and if so is it alone sufficient notice she "does not consent" given her other previous affirmations and acts?

"In Summary, the T.B. Harms test requires the District Court to exercise jurisdiction if (1) the Complaint asks for a remedy expressly granted by the Copyright act; (2) the Complaint requires an interpretation of the Copyright act; or (3) federal principals should control the claim"

Just Med v. Bryce 600 F.3d 1118, 1124 (9th Cir.)

At trial Court Barber sought a removal of the criminal case to the US District Court, and raised many issues regarding the Copyright act. The trial court was not willing to entertain these issues nor was the petitioner's counsel. Moreover removal of the criminal trial as well as the post conviction relief in state courts is proper, because Congress has repeatedly objected to state interpretation of Copyright

"Congress passed 28 USC § 1454 in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Holmes Group Inc v. Vornado Air Circulation Sys.* 535 U.S. 826 (2002) which held that a defendants counter claim under the Copyright act could not serve as the basis of federal jurisdiction see *Andrews v. Daughtry* 944 F. Supp 2d 728, 731-732 (M.D. N.C. 2014) ("This articulated in *Holmes Group* means that state courts could end up adjudicating a significant amount of patent claims") in response Congress passed the so called "Holmes Group fix" included in the Leahy-Smith Invents Act (citing Joe Matal, A guide to the legislative history of the America Invents Act Part II of II Fed Cir B.J. 539 (2017) *Sleppin v. Thinkscan, Com LLC* 55 F. Supp 3d 366, 377 (E.D.N.Y. 2014). Thus pursuant to section 1454(a) "the assertion of a Copyright claim by either plaintiff or defendant may serve as the basis for removal" *Concordia Partners LLC* WL 406253 at 1" *Hanson v. Randal* 4:18-cv-0425 (W.D. AR.) (2018)

The motion to remove to federal court alleged that ORS 163.472 is completely preempted by the Copyright act. 17 USC § 301(a) see eg *Voltage Pictures LLC v. Doe* Civ no 6:14-cv-812-Mc (D. OR.) (Jun 20 2014) (citing *Laws v. Sony Music Entertainment Inc* 448 F.3d 1134, 1146; *Rociszewski v. Ariete Associates Inc* 1 F.3d 225, 232-233)

"complete preemption is a limited doctrine that applies only where a federal statutory Scheme is so comprehensive that it entirely supplants state causes of action"

See also Dennis v. Hart 724 F.3d 1249, 1254

"Complete preemption is really a jurisdictional rather than a preemption doctrine, as it confers exclusive federal jurisdiction in certain instances where Congress intended the scope of federal law to be so broad as to entirely replace any state law claim"

Thus ORS 163.472 is merely an artfully plead copyright claim if preempted by 17 USC § 301(a), and exclusive jurisdiction in the district court is given because the claim is actually one arising under the Copyright act.

Exhaustion is not jurisdictional

"Treating § 2253(c)(3) as jurisdictional would thwart Congress's intent in the AEDPA "to eliminate delays in the habeas review process" Holland v. Florida 560 US 631, 648"

Gonzales v. Thaler 565 US 134, 141

In the past the Courts have ruled that Post Conviction delays can merit either removal pursuant to 28 USC §1443 because state Courts are ineffective, or a Habeas Corpus petition pursuant to 28 USC § 2254(b)(2)(B)(i); see *Elderbacher v. Calderon* 160 F.3d, 582, 586-87; *Phillips v. Vasquez* 56 F.3d 1030, 1036 (citing *Coe v. Thurman* 922 F.2d 528, 530; *Okot v. Callahan* 988 F.2d 631, 633); *Barker v. Wingo* 407 US 514, 530 (1) length of delay (2) reasons for delay (3) appellants assertion of right of timely review and appeal (4) prejudice) see also *Roberts v. Lavallee* 389 US 40 (repeated petitions are not necessary to exhaust state remedies)

The "exhaustion in Habeas Corpus actions which is rooted in federal State Comity" *Preiser v. Rodriguez* 411 US 475, is not absolute, just as Younger Abstention is not absolute. There is no collateral bar to transparently invalid orders, or ones which have a defective jurisdictional base see *In re establishment of Hern Iron Works* 881 F2d 722, 727

see 3 Wright, Federal Practice & Procedure sec 702 at 815 n.17 (1982) (collateral bar rule does not apply if the order violated was transparently unconstitutional) see also *Labunski*, the "collateral bar" rule and the first Amendment the Constitutionality of enforcing unconstitutional orders 37 Amer. L. Rev. 323 (1958); *Rendleman*, more on void orders 7 Ga. L. Rev. 246 (1973)

"Abstention under Younger is required if (1) there are pending State judicial proceedings (2) the State proceedings implicate important State interests, and (3) the State proceedings provide adequate opportunity to raise federal questions"
Polykoff v. Collins 816 F.2d 1326, 1332 (9th)

"Even if these requirements are met, abstention inappropriate if bad faith or harassment is present, or where a statute is flagrantly and patently violative of Constitutional prohibitions"
Cebbos v. Judges of Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County 883 F.2d 810, 814 (9th)

A law with "No purpose... than to chill the assertion of Constitutional rights by penalizing those who chose to exercise them... is patently unconstitutional"
United States v. Jackson 390 US 570, 581 (1968)

Content and viewpoint based speech restrictions are flagrantly unconstitutional see *Kim v. United States* 459 US 949, 954; see also *Sorrell v. IMS Health Inc.*, 564 US 552, 571 ("in the ordinary case it is all but dispositive to conclude that a law is content based and in practice, viewpoint discriminatory") they are presumptively invalid, and the government bears the burden to rebut the presumption *United States v. Playboy Entertainment Group Inc* 529 US 803, 817, and new categories of unprotected speech are allowed.

Likewise younger abstention does not apply to statutes completely preempted by the Copyright Act, which are "manifestly or palpably beyond the judges authority" *Bud Antle Inc v. Barbosa* 106 F.3d 406 (citing *Bud Antle Inc v. Barbosa* 95 F.3d 1273; *Spalding v. Vilas* 161 US 483, 498) and also "where a claim of preemption is 'facially conclusive' or 'readily apparent', because no significant state interests are served" *Chaulk Services Inc v. Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination* 70 F.3d 1370 (collecting cases in appellate courts)

As the Supreme Court explains in *Ex Parte Siebold* 100 US 371, 376-7

"An unconstitutional law is no law. An offense created by it is not a crime. A conviction under it is not merely erroneous, but it is illegal and void"

And *Hopkins v Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina* 221 US 636

"A void law is neither a law or command, but a nullity, conferring no authority and affording no protection or immunity from suit!"

Moreover the Conviction adversely effects the first Amendment rights of the licensees of the intimate images, and such a prior restraint of speech, as occurs in this statute, requires immediate relief to remedy the irreparable injury to both plaintiff and third parties

"The first Amendment informs us that damage from a prior restraint -- even a prior restraint of the shortest duration -- is extraordinarily grave"
Columbia Broadcasting Systems v. United States
District Court for the Central District of California
729 F.2d 1174, 1175 (citing Elrod v. Burns 427 US 347, 373)

"we further hold that the issuance of a writ of mandamus is appropriate to prevent harm to First Amendment rights that would occur if review of the district Courts decision had to wait until final judgement is entered in this protracted litigation"

In re Asbestos School Litigation 46 F.3d 1284, 1286

The order by the Circuit Court ordering the seizure and destruction of all copies of the images violates the copyright licenses and first Amendment rights of Companies such as Porn.com; Pornhub.com; Xhamster.com; Porntube.com; Redtube.com; TNA Flix.com; Thumbzilla.com; everysextube.com; Empflix.com. It also infringes on the rights of third parties to disseminate, and even view the pornography. Lastly the order prevents the defendant from continuing to disseminate the images himself. See Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association 464 US 786, 792 n.1 (noting that under the first Amendment, there is no distinction between "creating, distributing, or consuming speech")

(Barber)

Ground 1

ORS 163.472 is facially unconstitutional

Facts in Support

- (a) it violates the first Amendment to the US Constitution
- (b) it is a content and viewpoint based speech restriction
- (c) it is a prior restraint or heckler's veto of speech
- (d) it is an artfully plead Copyright claim
- (e) it is completely preempted by the Copyright act 17 USC § 301
- (f) it is expressly preempted by the Copyright act 17 USC § 201(c)
- (g) it is expressly preempted by the CDA 47 USC § 230
- (h) it violates Art. 1 § 8 cl 3 of the US Constitution
- (i) it violates Art. 1 § 8 cl 8 of the US Constitution
- (j) it violates Art 1 § 10 cl 1 of the US Constitution
- (k) it violates Amendment 5 cl 4 of the US Constitution
- (l) it violates Amendment 14 § 1 of the US Constitution
- (m) the statute is vague, overbroad, underinclusive

Ground 2

The victim consented by contract, and by actions, to the dissemination of any information whatsoever, and to utilize arbitration in all disputes between them (Article 1 § 10 cl 1 of the US Constitution)

Facts in Support

Victim signed a marital contract agreeing "to have transparency and provide access to their social interactions, including the ability to speak to members of ones social groups", and afterward to have "complete transparency" Contrary to her assertion

that there was an oral agreement that the videos would be "just between us", which is preempted by 17 USC § 204 (a). Victim manifested intent to be bound when she was notified 30 hours after the images were made that they were being shared with strangers that we both sought group sex with by means of defendants FTP Server, and by her own sharing of the images on the internet with prospective sexual partners, and by her own sharing of the images on the internet and claims they depict rape with strangers who sought her out in regards to the defendants political notability, for the purpose of extortion and disparagement, were put on the website 8chan where the victim commented.

Ground 3

The defendant is in an affirmative defense included in the Statute for "images created originally for a commercial purpose, and disclosures that serve a lawful public interest" (due process Amendment 14)

Facts in Support

There are emails between Commercial pornographers and defendant, the victim testified that when the videos were made we discussed making commercial pornography, and "soon after changed our mind". Defendant is a limited public figure who victim shared the images with to people looking into him, and the victim is a public employee who describes the injury as one that portrays her as a bad employee (a school teacher)

Ground 4

Perjury in the probable cause affidavit made by the arresting officer to the Court (due process)

Facts in Support

Thomas Duenis swore that the defendant had committed the crime at the victim's home at 8*** SW C*****, Beaverton, OR 97225. The perjury was used to usurp in personam jurisdiction, and could have been used to discredit the police report made 18 days after the fact.

Ground 5

Lack of jurisdiction and venue of the trial court

Facts in Support

No evidence was provided proving the acts occurred in Washington County, or Oregon; the arbitration agreement precludes intellectual property disputes under the federal arbitration act; the Copyright act completely preempts ORS 163.472 and questions of law involving the Copyright act are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the US District Court, and defendant filed a notice of removal to the US District Court, and the trial court erroneously proceeded anyways

Ground 6

Failure of prosecution to turn over evidence (due process)

Facts in Support

- (a) response to the search warrant to Detective Rookhuyzen indicates that IP addresses would be included in subsequent emails, but the emails weren't included in discovery, and they would establish lack of jurisdiction
- (b) Defendant sent a series of emails to the arresting office after their phone conversation, regarding the evidence refuting the victim's claims, and the prosecution did not turn them over
- (c) In the lawsuit 16CV02105-AC the deputy district attorney was named, and was served with a copy of the defendant and victim's contract and that ORS 163.472 was preempted by the Copyright Act and defendant's counsel refused his trial strategy, the contract and copyright defense was not turned over.
- (d) The arresting office said that there were no recordings of the defendant's call to him via 911 dispatch, and his smart phone can't record calls, and where the report written 18 days later was erroneous or perjured, or omitted facts that a reasonable person would want to know
- (e) victim's call to 911 dispatch was also not provided
- (f) prosecution failed to disclose in demurser, that the victim's attorney's attachments to her memorandum states that ORS 163.472 is unconstitutional due to the attached viewpoint based restriction to the content restriction

Ground
improper/vague jury instructions (due process)

Facts in Support

- (a) The jury instructions did not use the exceptions in the statute ORS 163.472 (4)(f): (A), (B)
- (b) The jury instructions for 'reasonable', did not include legal presumptions like due care, and other factors of negligence and Contributory negligence by the victim
- (c) The jury instructions did not contain the definition for consent; i.e. Consent by acquiescence, by act, or by intentional waiver of a known right or privilege
- (d) The jury instructions did not contain the definition for "identifiable image"; the Deputy District Attorney alluded that it is substituted for recognizable eg. the picture is of the victim so it follows that it identifies her, since she identified herself here and you recognize her in it, you can identify her in it.
- (e) the disjunctive allegation "the person knows or reasonably should have known" conjoined with "beyond a reasonable doubt" shifts the mens rea element to negligence, and does not include the relevant necessary factors of negligence such as duty to the victim, standard of care, or even reasonable belief that the victim had no control of the image that is not her intellectual property and was made with consent, and sufficiency of notice of the problem. eg defendant is not a mind reader and has no legal duty to ask for a license to use his own copyrighted works.

(f) The jury instructions lacked an allegation that the crimes had occurred in Washington County or the state of Oregon, which the state could not prove, because they had no evidence of it.

(a) The indictment did not state where the crime occurred in Oregon (Ground 8)

The indictment was vague and insufficient (6th Amendment to the US Constitution; due process) facts in support

- (a) The indictment did not sufficiently state the place, date, of the crime, nor did the subsequent police reports, but left them very vague.
- (b) The indictment did not state how defendant knew or reasonably should have known "the victim did not consent, the police report stated the victim claims that there was an agreement that we would not share the images, but did not specify when.
- (c) The indictment did not state why the defendants actions weren't contained in the exceptions in the Statute ORS 163.472 (4)(f)(A), (B), nor did the discovery mention anything regarding them.
- (d) The indictment and the police report did not list the specific injury, harassment, or humiliation caused by the disclosure, nor was it made clear that it was caused by the disclosure at trial but instead by the publicity of the trial since she had admitted that nobody (she knew) had seen it, and she merely anticipated a future injury, if someone had actually seen the images.

Ground 9

Ineffective assistance of Counsel (6th Amendment)

Facts in Support

- (a) Barber filed a lawsuit 16cv02105-AC (USDC) D. OR and in the notice to remove stated that he did not feel his attorney wasn't representing him appropriately, the attorney should have informed him how to use a motion to instruct or replace Counsel instead, but informed him instead he would have to proceed pro-se.
- (b) Barber informed Counsel before demurrer, he should utilize the defense that the Statute was preempted by 17 USC § 201(e), 17 USC § 301(a), 47 USC § 230, Article I § 8 cl 3 of the US Constitution. Counsel stated he would not rely on "pseudo law".
- (c) trial Counsel did not fairly present his first Amendment issues; he omitted that it was not only a Content based speech restriction but a viewpoint based restriction despite victim's Counsel's memorandum attachment filed in demurrer explicitly stating that this opened the law up to first Amendment attack, and he cited Reno v. ACLU decision but neglected to use the "Heckler's veto" doctrine, and failed to use the "prior restraint of speech" doctrine.
- (d) Barber informed Counsel he wanted to use the defense that the victim had consented by both a contractual agreement and by her conduct (see also ground 2 for details) but he refused to present the defense despite the fact it was exactly what he told the officer

Moreover he refused to produce the emails that the petitioner had sent to the officer, or the evidence attached to the emails, which would discredit the victim's allegation, and the accuracy of the officer's report made 18 days after the phone call he reported.

(e) Counsel failed to adequately present the defense that the petitioner's upload activity was a direct cause of the server becoming shut off because it was unpaid, rather than the remote cause of Barber's financial circumstances. Caused in part by the victim's defamation. He failed to produce copies of his statements by his storage company and server hosting company demonstrating necessity, and producing copies of his internet accounts which would show the prosecution's theory was neither necessary or sufficient to explain the mass upload of hundreds of old photographs and hundreds of videos, and dozens of code repositories. The proximate cause was that if Barber did not find a place to put them they would be deleted, and the TOS of many non pornography sites prohibits pornography. Instead the trial Counsel raised a matter of mental illness that wasn't relevant, and was prejudicial because it opened the door to speculation of malicious intent and the prosecution to introduce character evidence from a divorce several years prior, to which the counsel didn't object to.

(f) Barber's Counsel failed to utilize the defense he gave him previous to trial that the "reasonable person", and the "known or reasonably should have known", were impermissible negligence forms of Mens Rea. During trial Barber told Counsel that the jury instructions were wrong, because of this fault, and the jury instructions did not have the affirmative defenses in the statute. Barber's Counsel failed to include the definitions of "consent" and "identifiable", which if defined would have exonerated him, because they were not "identifiable images of the victim" merely recognizable, and the defendant consented by the definitions supplied by the Oregon Supreme Court in *Mauri v. Smith* even according to the facts on the face of the record, and to require that the acts occurred in Washington County

(g) Barber before trial informed his trial Counsel that he wanted to raise that the victim has an admitted history of fabricating allegations and pretending to be a victim. Trial Counsel stated that he did not want to be seen as attacking the victim. This defense was one that he told the offices, namely that she had admitted to fabricating rape allegations against her ex bf, his best friend, her brother, a person she cheated on me with, and Barber, and had later told people Barber had committed fraud against her by paying for utilities that they jointly owed with their joint bank account, however trial attorney did not contest the allegations.

introduced at trial that Barber had raped the victim (his wife); nor that he committed fraud against her. he failed to authenticate an admission by her to her exbf on face book that she pretends to be a victim by subpoenaing those records, nor even dispute whether she had admitted in the defense exhibit 101 that she has fabricated allegations related to non consensual sexual activity long after the event had taken place- eg. pretending to have been raped in ohio after coming back to Oregon to explain why she thought to be pregnant. which was the lie which the defendant demanded the transparency and arbitration clause in the contract.

(h) Barber asked trial Counsel to investigate that the victim had disseminated the images themselves, and told him that I had been blackmailed with them by her acquaintances, he stated that he would not rely on conspiracy theories. Petitioner asked to subpoena the records of the victim and those associates, Counsel said that Oregon law prohibited it, to which petitioner described the Stored Communications Act preempting State law. Petitioner also wanted Counsel to preserve his Amazon Aws Server because he believed the FTP Server logs could be used to demonstrate which IP addresses accessed the videos, and also where the petitioner had been located at the time defeating jurisdiction. Counsel failed to preserve the Amazon Aws Server, and failed to request it be preserved. Then the victim at trial admitted to the conspiracy to blackmail

the petitioner with the images for the purpose of protecting her reputation, but that she had not consented to that specific use; despite consulting with an attorney who told her that she should use the Statute ORS 163.472 to arrest the petitioner 1 year before the crime he alleged to violated occurred; and subsequently she gave these anonymous individuals access to the images on an admittedly "hidden" FTP Server that she admitted she believed no person could find. Then images were placed by them on a forum post dedicated to disparaging the petitioner and one comment identifies itself as the victim; and the victim's attorney threatens to have the petitioner arrested if he speaks about her on social media, reports her to the School academic board for plagiarism done by petitioner, or reports her for violations of her restraining order. This

(ii) line of investigation defeats her statements that there were an agreement not to share the images, and that she consented to the disclosure. Subsequent investigation by petitioner of those present on the "Google Hangout", revealed that she had perjured herself in testimony, by contacting those who were listed in her google and twitter friends list, and also in a Google Hangout group that petitioner had been invited to by a leaker who warned petitioner of the attempt to destroy his life by means of using the images non specifically.

(l) Barber asked Counsel before trial to investigate the defense that as an Intel Inc Engineer his knowledge and experience was that screenshots by victim can be faked, and the evidence needed for attribution was an IP address connected with the petition, which if found would demonstrate that the County lacked jurisdiction. Counsel stated that this did not matter.

(j) The organization called "The Sixth Amendment Center" produced an audit describing Oregon's public defender system as systemically unlawful, and the basis of this claim is the workload placed on the attorneys and the flat fee assigned per attorney, and this environment was a contributing factor to the Counsel's deficient performance

(k) Trial Counsel failed to provide petition with documents from the prosecution, which indicate that the state officers had purged the probable cause affidavit, and had failed to turn over emails from the search warrant, which would have proven both the lie and also the lack of jurisdiction by disclosing his IP addresses. Moreover he failed to confront the officers on the perjury and missing search warrant results, and failed to request or notice the absence of missing all calls from the petitioner and the victim, and the claim that special equipment was needed that he didn't have to record phone calls, and lies or omissions in his report written 18 days later.

(L) Trial Counsel failed to file a MJOA on the basis that the victim had not alleged any actual injury, harassment, or humiliation that had occurred due to the proximate cause of the disclosure. Taking time off of work and informing her supervisor had been a result of the litigation, and the victim had admitted that nobody she knew was contacted or had seen them, and that the defendant had not even told her about them. She found them allegedly (though verifiably perjورiously) that her intuition led her to look for the videos in June of 2016, by googling her real name, (whereas petitioner alleged that she cyber stalks him online do the sheriff deputy, it was found in March by her as proved by DMCA claims).

(M) Trial Counsel failed to suppress unauthenticated screenshots provided by the victim of websites, and failed to ask for a MJOA on the basis that the evidence was insufficient to tie a username on the websites not subpoenaed to the petitioner as evidence without a IP address

(N) Trial Counsel failed to ask for a MJOA on the basis that the images weren't "identifiable images of the person"; that the disclosures served the public interest; that the images were originally made with a commercial purpose, and that since the victim admitted she had disseminated the images, there was no agreement, and a perjured DMCA claim 17 USC § 512, was not sufficient notice she didn't consent.

Jaycob Patrick Holten
Ground 10

Violation of due process because prosecutor's knew his acts did not fall within the Statute

Facts Supporting
prosecutor admitted that the defendant and the victim had consentually made the images and agreed to commercialize them on Facebook. This is exempt pursuant to ORS 163.472(4)(f).

Ground 11

Lack of jurisdiction or venue of the trial court

Facts Supporting

See Ground 5

Ground 12

Perjury in the probable cause affidavit

Facts Supporting

A probable cause affidavit alleging the acts occurred in Washington County is required by law before an arrest, but no evidence was provided in discovery that they had this evidence

Ground 13

The indictment was vague and insufficient

Facts Supporting

See Ground 8

Ground 14

The victim consented to the dissemination
(Article 1 §10 of the US Constitution)

Facts in Support

See Ground 10

Ground 15

ORS 163.472 is facially unconstitutional

Facts in Support

See Ground 1

Ground 16

Petitioner didn't take a knowing and intelligent plea

Facts in Support

Defendant was not aware or told that he couldn't be charged under the language of the statute.

Ground 17

Ineffective assistance of counsel

Facts in Support

- (a) attorney was sent a memorandum of law stating ORS 163.472 is unconstitutional by Barker, yet advised client that he should take a plea
- (b) attorney was aware that the petitioner was in an exception within the statute, yet had advised him to take a plea.

(c) Conflict of interest, when she had become aware that her firm Melville Public Defenders had represented Burke, and that he had sued making his allegations of ineffective assistance of Counsel by failure to follow his instructions; which would be proved true if she had filed a motion to denom based on the unconstitutionality of the statute

(d) attorney should have known that the probable cause affidavit was purged and that the County lacked jurisdiction and venue of the cause.

(e) Systemic underfunding and overworking of attorneys
(Jay David Leatherwood)

Ground 18

Lack of jurisdiction or venue of trial Court

Facts Supporting

see ground 5

Ground 19

Perjury in the probable cause affidavit

Facts Supporting

see ground 12

Ground 20

The Indictment was vague and insufficient

Facts in Support

see ground 8

Ground 21

ORS 163.472 is facially unconstitutional

Facts in Support

See ground 1

Ground 22

Petitioner did not take a knowing and intelligent plea

Facts in Support

Trial Counsel told him that he relied on the research of Barber's Counsel for the proposition that ORS 163.472 was unconstitutional, and that the Court had denied it, but he was not made aware that Barber had already disputed with his attorney about his poor performance with the demurral. Instead his Counsel praised it as very good, but he did not know it was flawed because he had not done his own research into the topic.

Ground 23

Ineffective assistance of Counsel

Facts in Support

(a) attorney did not perform independent investigation into the constitutionality of ORS 163.472, nor solicit Barber's insight into the performance of his attorney who he relied upon, and instead relied on blind faith in the work of Barber's Counsel

- (b) It is rumored that his trial Counsel was later given leave of his firm for drug and alcohol abuse, and his other client Michael Forker reported that Ted occinalno appeared in Court hungover or drunk, and had not even read or seen the motion that he supposedly had filed with the Court, and had to have the prosecutor explain his own motion to him.
- (c) Trial Counsel's in his firm are systematically over-worked or underfunded leading to lack of effort by attorneys.
- (d) Trial Counsel failed to object to the purged probable cause affidavit and the lack of jurisdiction, and vague indictment

Representation by Counsel

Barbe was represented by Cameron Taylor of Metropolitan Public Defenders at trial. He was represented by Jon Weber, Tara Herivel, and by Noel Greferson at PCR. He was represented on Habeas Corpus appeal by Jason Weber, and by Nyl Byl of Oregon public Defender services on direct appeal.

Holten was represented by Cassidy Rice of Metropolitan Public Defenders at trial, by Morgan Daniels of OPDS on direct appeal, and by Jason Weber on habeas corpus appeal.

Leatherwood was represented by Ted Occinalno of Metropolitan Public Defenders at trial and by Jason Weber on Habeas appeal.